



Moving Towards Continuous Delivery

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ENERGY

Office of
Science

Continuous Integration Principles

- Maintain a code repository
- Automate the build
- Make the build self-testing
- **Merge changes into a shared mainline several times a day**
- Every commit to mainline should build
- Keep the build fast
- Test in a clone of the production environment
- Make it easy to get the latest deliverables
- Everyone can see the results of the latest build
- Automate deployment

Continuous Delivery

■ Continuous *Deployment*

- Continuous Integration
- Automatically deploy after each change

■ Continuous *Delivery*

- Continuous Integration
- Automatically build a candidate after each change that could *potentially* be deployed
- Deployment process is automated but requires approval
- (e. g. one click deployment or push-to-deploy)

Why Use Continuous Delivery?

- Overall we do not expect to save a significant amount of development time, but...
- Allows faster turn-around times
- Helps to catch issues before code is deployed to production system
- Full traceability
- No risk of breaking anything (you can always roll back)
- ➔ Facilitates team work

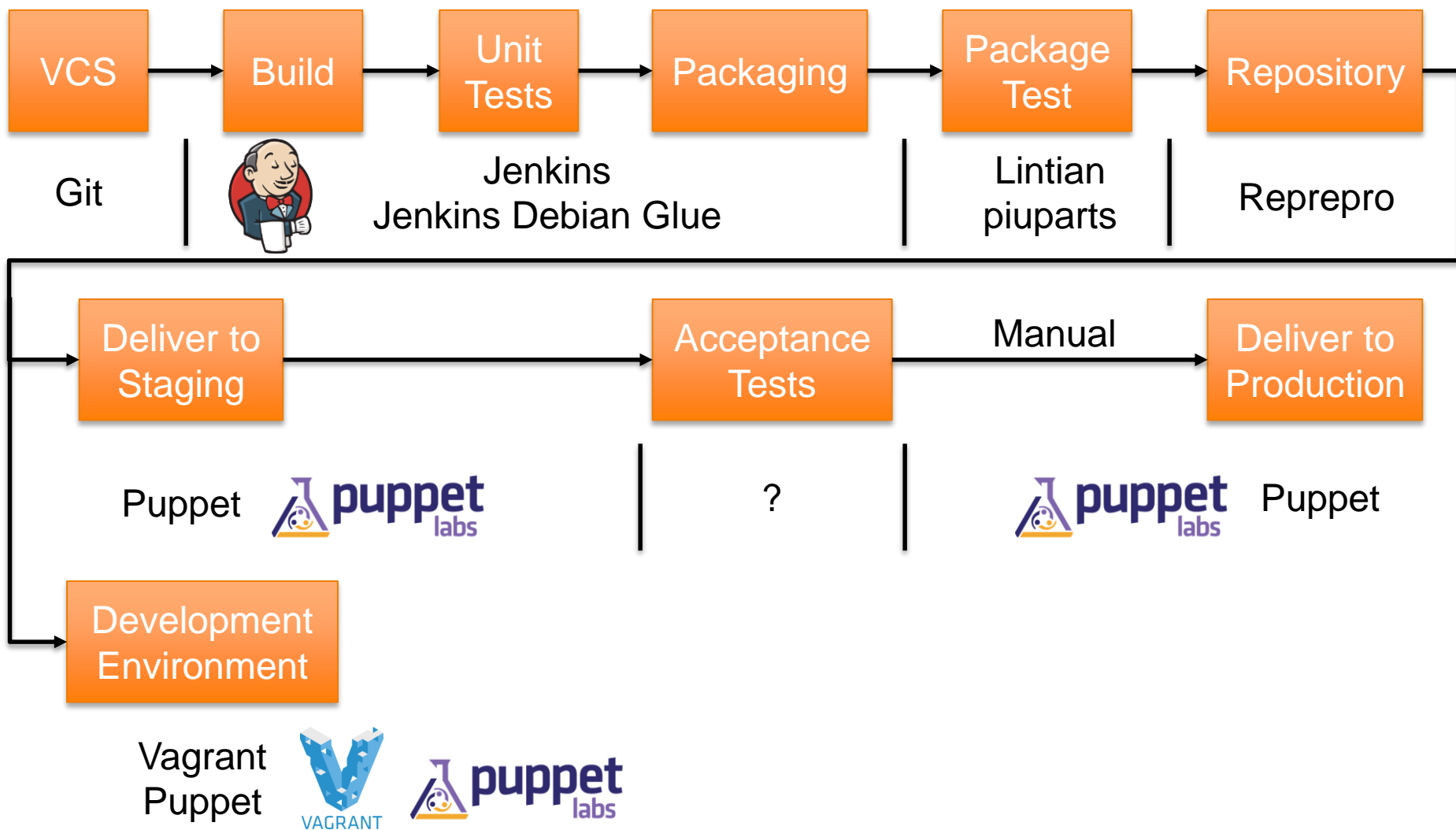


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Printer_in_1568-ce.png



Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
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Continuous Delivery At FRIB



Managing Jenkins

- Jenkins master and build slaves are managed by Puppet
- Jenkins jobs are automatically generated using Jenkins Job Builder
 - Input: short YAML descriptions of the jobs + job templates
 - Output: Jenkins jobs created/changed through API
 - Puppet runs Jenkins Job Builder periodically
- Automation makes sure
 - We can easily add more build nodes/jobs
 - All build machines are exactly the same
 - All jobs of a family (e. g. Debian package jobs) are using the same rules



Dependencies between Debian Packages I

- Additional “FRIB” script extracts build dependencies from repositories and translates them into Jenkins triggers
 - Backward dependencies (“depends on”) are translated into forward dependencies (“triggers”) automatically
 - Puppet automatically runs this script before running JJB
- A graphical representation of the dependencies is available on the Jenkins web GUI

Dependencies between Debian Packages II

Jenkins

Jenkins > EPICS Debian >

[New Item](#)
[People](#)
[Build History](#)
[Edit View](#)
[Delete View](#)
[Manage Jenkins](#)
[Credentials](#)
[Dependency Graph](#)

Build Queue
No builds in the queue.

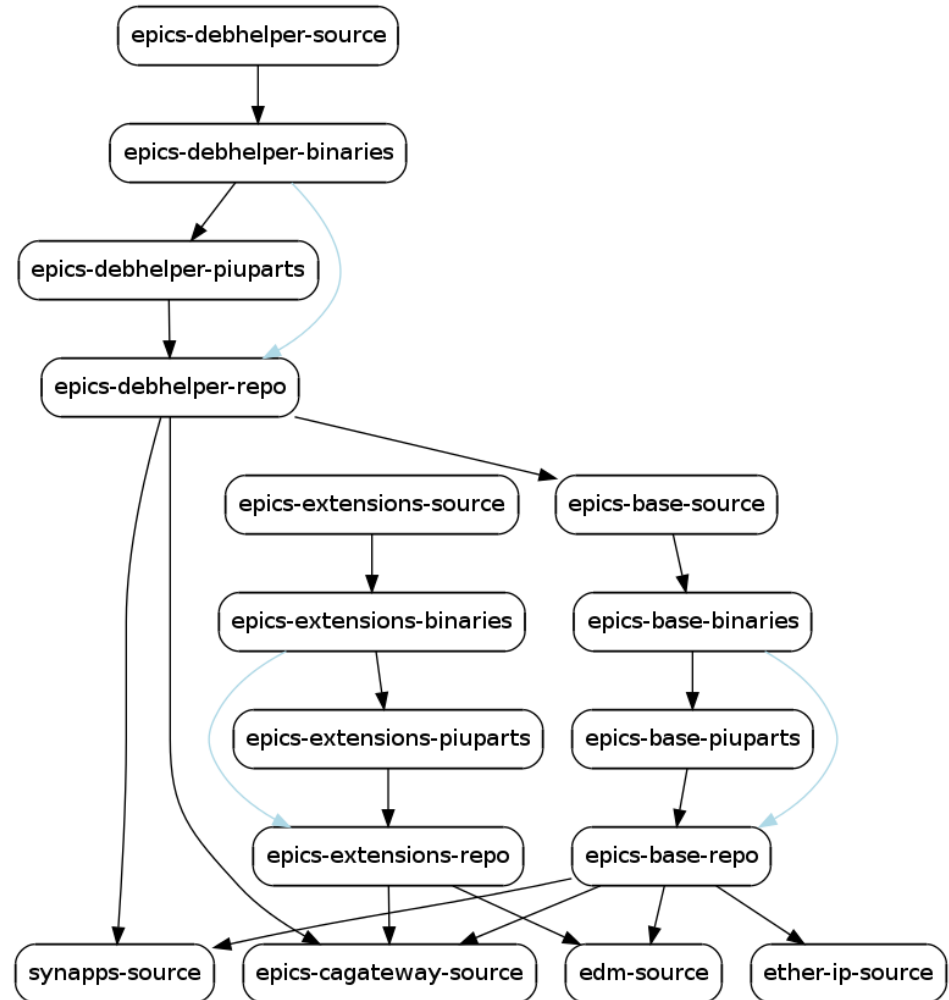
Build Executor Status

#	Status
master	
1	Idle
2	Idle

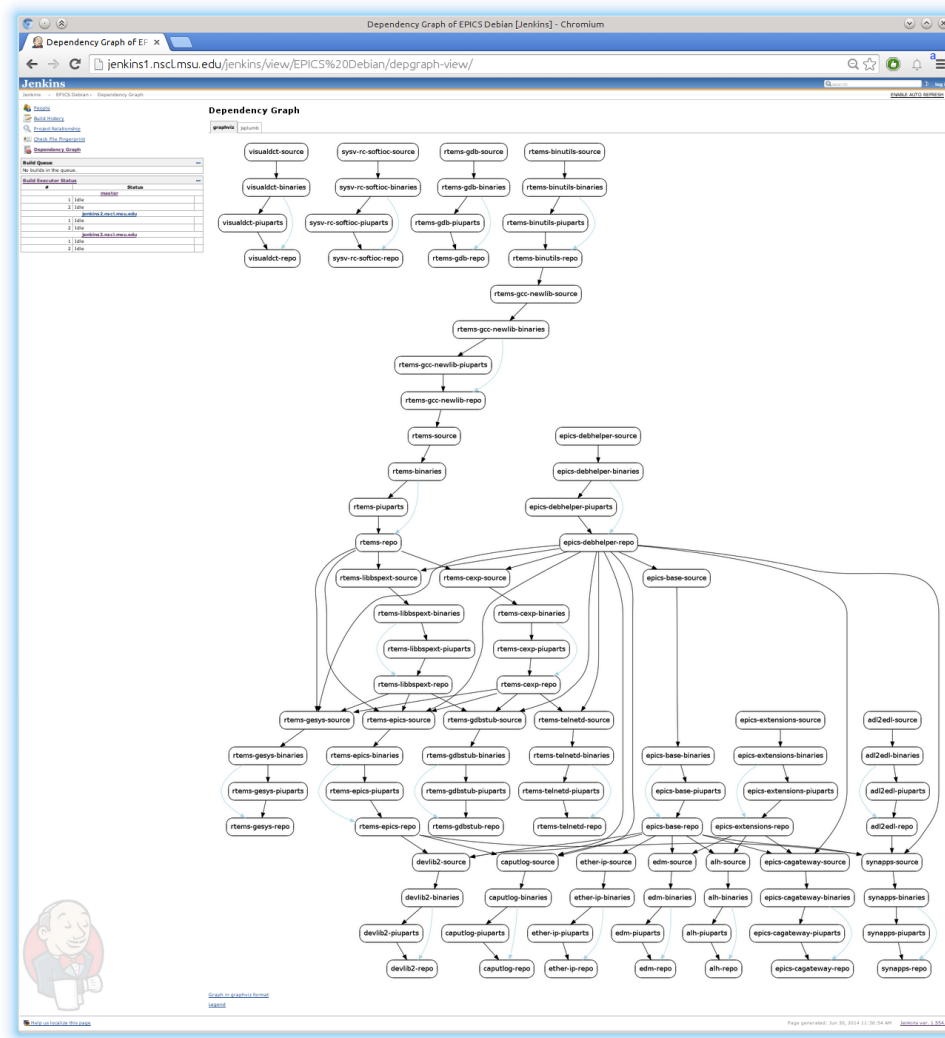
jenkinsslave1.example.com

1	Idle
2	Idle

All	CS-Studio OPIs	EPICS Debian
S	W	Name ↓
●		adl2edl-binaries
●		adl2edl-piuparts
●		adl2edl-repo
●		adl2edl-source
●		alh-binaries
●		alh-piuparts
●		alh-repo
●		alh-source
●		caputlog-binaries
●		caputlog-piuparts
●		caputlog-repo
●		caputlog-source
●		devlib2-binaries
●		devlib2-piuparts
●		devlib2-repo
●		devlib2-source
●		edm-binaries



Dependencies between Debian Packages III



Downloads

- Jenkins: <http://jenkins-ci.org>
- Jenkins Debian Glue: <http://jenkins-debian-glue.org>
- Jenkins Job Builder: <http://ci.openstack.org/jenkins-job-builder/>
- Lintian: <http://lintian.debian.org>
- Package Installation, Upgrading and Removal Testing Suite:
<http://piuparts.debian.org>
- Puppet: <http://puppetlabs.com>
- Puppet modules and Vagrant files for EPICS: <http://stash.nscl.msu.edu>